HOUSING CONDITION SAID TO BE MENACE

Special Committee of Consumers' League Ready to Report to Mayor.

MANY DARK ROOMS FOUND

Prediction Made That Unless Stringent Code Is Adopted and Enforced Portland Soon Will Face Serious Problem.

FACTS ABOUT PORTLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

Out of 1400 sleeping-rooms investigated, 20 per cent are without windows.

The most exclusive, high priced apartment-houses are being built with windowless kitchens, alcove bedrooms with no windows, and bathrooms in which artificial light is necessary in mid-day.

A hotel which 25 years ago was rated the finest on the Coast has 46 inside rooms out of a total of 117.

Another hotel with a total of 96 rooms has 48 dark rooms.

In a five-room house was found a family, consisting of father, mother and three children, and 12 lodgers. The beds were scattered throughout the house, even the kitchen, where the meals for the 17 were cooked, being supplied with sleeping accommodations.

In South Portland a family of seven children, father and mother, live in basement quarters in which the two bedrooms are pitch black on the brightest day.

The front of the basement is built against the earth embankment and the rear opens on a barn yard, from which issues in the Summer thousands of gnats and flies and an intolerable stench. For this the family pays $13 a month.

Lodging-house conditions are becoming deplorable when such rooms as the following can rent for 25 cents a night: Room 7½ by 8½, thin clapboard partitions, no window and the transom boarded up. Hundreds of similar rooms are found in the cheap lodging-houses along Front, First and Second streets.

After an investigation of Portland's housing conditions made during the past five weeks under the direction of a special committee of the local branch of the Consumers' League, that committee is ready to report to the Mayor that Portland, despite public opinion to the contrary, already has a housing problem and that unless an adequate building and housing code is adopted, we shall soon be facing the vexing problems that have confronted Atlantic Coast cities.

For years Portland citizens have sat by complacently surveying her numerous breathing spots, her fine homes set in the center of the block, her parks and her fast-growing suburban life and said in their hearts, "We have no housing problems. The congestion that menaces the health, morals and lives of the people of the large cities in the East is not to be found here. Those evils cannot touch us."

Surprise Is Expected.

To such as these the report of the Consumers' League committee and that of the special investigator, Miss Caroline Gleason, will come as a distinct surprise. It will be an unwelcome revelation to learn that out of some 1400 rooms thus far investigated, 20 per cent are dark, with no windows and that in many of these the transom, the one source of light and air have been nailed up. That there are hotels or lodging houses where more than 50 per cent of the rooms are "dark" rooms, that is, rooms with no windows; that the greed for more rent uncontrolled by the law, permits four houses to be built on a 50-foot lot, nearly every foot of area being covered, and that sanitary arrangements are badly neglected.

In the face of the results of the investigation the committee, consisting of Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, chairman; W. B. Ayer, Frederick Strong, F. K. Tebbetts, Mrs. Henry Russell Talbot and Mrs. Millie Trumbull, as a provisional suggestion, will recommend that the housing code be made a separate code from the proposed building code, a system which has been adopted by all the progressive cities of the country. Their suggestions will favor an ordinance covering all provisions necessary for one to observe who is building a tenement or a dwelling. Their recommendations will be submitted to the Mayor shortly, who some two months ago appointed a committee to revise the building code. To this committee of the Consumers' League the general committee has turned over the housing provisions of the building code.

Three Reasons Assigned.

Father O'Hara, chairman of the committee, in speaking of the causes of bad housing said: "They are three: Neglect, ignorance and greed. Neglect on the part of the public to provide adequate code and inspection; ignorance of the architects and builders as to what is really necessary for proper sanitation and housing, and lastly, the greed of the landlord, who desires to get as much out of his building in rentals as possible and with a minimum of expense.

"Our investigation here in Portland has proved to us that we have all the causes leading up to bad housing conditions right here and it means that unless we begin to alter these conditions at once, in the course of 10 years, when probably we shall have a city of 300,000 inhabitants, and via the Panama Canal there will be landed on our shores thousands of aliens who know neither our language nor laws, our problems will be as bad as the worst.

Tenement Is Defined.

"Of course the normal condition is the house for the individual family. This is the only housing condition under which a democracy can really thrive. The building code, or rather the housing code should discourage the building of tenements (and by tenements the law means any house which is designed to be occupied as a residence by two or more families living independent of each other and doing their own cooking on the premises and having a common hall, stairways, etc.), and encourage the architects and builders to devise single houses for families.

"No one, however," continued Father O'Hara, "is absurd enough to believe that a housing code will solve the housing problem. In the old world, when they talk of city planning they do not mean the esthetic side but study it from the health standpoint. The decentralization of industry is the real movement that has taken hold in the older countries. The big manufacturing plants are distributed in the outskirts, where the employes may live in individual homes convenient to their work and with a cheap rental.

"The foundation of social reform is environment. Probably poverty is due more to environment than any other one thing. Bring a child up in a basement or cellar room, without sunlight or proper nourishment and you have an undersized, anemic individual, who in school is undergrade and when he goes to work finds he has a diminished earning power. You have simply bred poverty, for poverty grows under the same conditions that tuberculosis does—either will thrive in sordid, dark, filthy surroundings."

Congestion being the first element that suggests itself when housing conditions are to be met with the committee will recommend that, first there be a restriction of overcrowding of lot area occupied by the tenement or dwelling, 75 per cent of the total area on corner lots to be permitted and 30 per cent on inside lots, with a yard required in the rear of each tenement extending across the entire width of the lot and of a depth of at least 18 feet. The size of both inside and outside courts will also be demanded, the minimum fixed at not less than 12x24 feet.

Four Stories to Be Limit.

Tenements (the term including all apartment-houses) may be limited to four stories in height, to prevent undesirable congestion. This prevention of congestion in its many phases has a social purpose, its ultimate aim being the protection of the welfare and well being of the apartment-house dwellers, having in view the fact that the high-grade tenement-houses, or apartment-houses of today are the low-grade ones of the next generation, and if details of construction and sanitation are not restricted by law now that when they sink in the scale there will exist conditions which will become a menace to public health and morals.

Room over-crowding is another detail of congestion which the housing code will seek to adjust. Formerly housing codes simply required that a certain air space be allotted to each individual, so many square feet for an adult and so many for each child. Manifestly the problem of fresh air was not solved, for no provision was made as to the source or whether the air was good or bad. The new code will require windows in each room and regulate the size of all air shafts and in addition landlords will be made responsible for the number of tenants under their roof.

Thorough Regulation Intended.

The code will have a chapter on new houses, one on alterations to be provided in compliance with the laws; one on improvements which are compelled; one on maintenance, such as care of garbage, lighting of halls, basements and cellar rooms, etc.

The proposed housing code is based on the Model Tenement-House Law by Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, and is in line with the housing codes of some 30 other cities of this country which are attempting to regulate conditions before they become formidable.

Miss Gleason, who has done the active work of investigation, has discovered conditions in different sections of the city that strongly point to the beginnings of slums. Provided with a deputy inspector's star, she has penetrated many of the cheap lodging-houses in the undesirable districts, discovering overcrowded conditions, unsanitary toilets, careless distribution of garbage, wet cellars, dark rooms, filth, accumulation of rubbish and dilapidated buildings, while in Albina, South Portland and in certain North End sections she has unearthed much that was undesirable in single houses, in which several families are crowded, with insufficient toilet facilities, water supply, light or ventilation.

Bathroom Used for Storage.

In one apartment-house in South Portland, built to accommodate six families, two being basement apartments, there are now living five families and 12 single rooms are rented out to as many individuals, each cooking, eating and sleeping in the single room. Second-floor dwellers are obliged to go either to the third or first floor for water and toilet accommodations. The one bathroom in the building is used for storage purposes. Because of insufficient plumbing facilities, occupants throw waste water from their windows. The rooms on one side are dark, owing to the close proximity of another building. One of the rooms, occupied by an old man, is known to the occupants as the "dog kennel. It is six and one-half by 11 feet and contains one window 10 by 18 inches. The occupant cooks, sleeps and spends his day-time hours in this room.

In a lodging-house in the same district were found 16 windowless rooms out of a total of 30. Each room had two beds in it, leaving barely enough space to stand in the room. The sanitation was bad, the rooms reeking with odors. The only running water available was in a sink on the back porch. The kitchen faced two toilets.

Expensive Apartments Criticised.

Another type of tenement-house had 11 dark rooms out of 42. The rooms were divided up in suites of two rooms each for light housekeeping. In the case of the dark rooms either the kitchen or the bed-and-living-room had to be lighted by artificial light during the day.

In summing up the results of her investigation thus far, Miss Gleason said: "There stands out in my mind a general impression of bad sanitation, unnecessary dilapidation, caused by the refusal of even wealthy landlords to make repairs; overcrowding both of rooms and lot area; bad garbage collection, and strange lack of foresight on the part of builders and architects. In one of the most popular West Side apartment-houses, where no apartments rent for less than $60, either the kitchens or bathrooms are dark. When these have deteriorated and are teeming with families who will be less particular of their care it will mean that they will be the lurking places for disease and become a menace to the public health, unless the housing code adjusts the matter."

$2500 AWARDED FOR DEATH

Jury's Verdict Favors Widow of Man Dying After Injury.

The jury in the case of Elizabeth F. Merrill, widow of and administratrix of the estate of V. E. Merrill, against the Missouri Bridge & Iron Company and the Pacific Lime & Gypsum Company, an action to recover $7500 for a death, gave judgment for $2500 against both corporations yesterday. The case was tried in Judge McGinn's court.

September 23, 1912, Merrill, who was employed by the bridge company on construction work for the gypsum company at Gypsum, Baker County, Oregon, had his hand and arm crushed by a falling beam. He was taken into the office of the gypsum company, where there was a first aid to the injured kit. It was charged that he was given a poisonous antiseptic by an employe of the gypsum company, who thought he was administering whisky.

Merrill was then rushed to Huntington, eight miles away, for medical attention. He died just as he reached the office of a physician.

Portland to Entertain Foresters.

The Foresters of America will hold their state convention in Portland May 20 to 23. It is expected that every court in the state will be represented, and that there will be more than 100 delegates. Portland courts are making preparations for the entertainment of the visitors. The grand court has offered a silver trophy for the best drill and ritualistic work, and the competition will be a feature of the convention.

OREGON TOWNS ORGANIZE TO HELP WORLD CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP MEET

Churchmen and Laymen Unite at Union Gathering to Co-operate in Promoting Big Conference in Parkland June 29 to July 6—California and Washington Show Keen Interest in International Event.

I. B. Rhodes, State Secretary Y. M. C. A.

Rev. C. J. Larsen, Traveling State Sec for Scandinavian Churches.

C. A. Phipps, State Sec. Oregon State S.S. Association.

Mrs Ada Wallace Unruh, State Pres, W. C. T. U.

Rev. W. S. Holt, Supt. Pacific Coast Missions Presbyterian Church.

F. H. Todd, Vice-President Willamette University.

ORGANIZATION of the towns of Oregon for promotion of the second World's Christian Citizenship Conference, to be held in Portland June 29-July 6, is now well under way. Dr. James S. McGaw, National field secretary of the conference, is directing the preliminary work through the organization committee, a subcommittee of the state committee, whose work in general is the arranging for the appointment of local committees, delegates, special days and mass meetings in the various towns of the state. The organization committee, as so far named, includes the following Portland men and one woman:

I. B. Rhodes, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; J. V. Milligan, superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School Missions for the Synod of Oregon; Rev. W. S. Holt, Pacific Coast missionary for the Presbyterian Church; C. A. Phipps, state secretary of the Oregon State Sunday School Association; Rev. C. J. Larsen, traveling secretary of the Scandinavian churches; O. C. Wright, convention secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the state of Oregon; Rev. C. C. Poling, district superintendent of the United Evangelical Church; Rev. W. N. Coffee, district superintendent of the Free Methodist Church; H. B. Pottman, state secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society; Dr. E. H. Todd, vice-president of Willamette University; Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Co-operation Is Widespread.

Every town in Oregon with a population of 500 and over will be organized for co-operation with the committee of 100 in Portland. Each town will be asked to arrange for a special day at the conference, when excursions will be planned and special publicity will be given to the interests of the respective communities upon the days they attend. Special reservations in the auditorium will be made for these towns on their days.

Among the towns that have already organized Salem leads in the number of notables who have been enlisted to serve on the local committee. In the list are the Governor of Oregon, the State Treasurer, three Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chaplain of the State Prison, the Mayor of Salem, four ministers and an editor. The committee includes: Governor West, Judge A. Eakin, Judge G. A. Moore, Judge George Burnett, C. P. Bishop, Mrs. R. S. Wallace, Rev. H. T. Babcock, Thomas Kay, Rev. R. N. Avison, Rev. S. S. Mummy, Rev. P. F. Schrock, Rev. H. C. Eppy, J. H. Albert, Paul Wallace, H. F. Gile, A. A. Lee, R. J. Hendricks, B. C. Miles, Mayor H. T. Steeves, W. T. Rigdon, Thomas Roth, Joseph Albert.

At McMinnville, President Leonard W. Riley, of McMinnville College, is taking an active interest in the work of the local committee as well as the state committee, of which he is a member. McMinnville's local committee is now composed of the following men: E. C. Apperson, president McMinnville National Bank; Judge B. F. Rhodes, president Oregon Fire Relief Association; Professor F. G. Boughton, of the philosophy department of the college; H. F. Wilson, principal of the high school; Attorney J. B. Dodson, L. S. Hopfield, H. J. Nott.

Delegates will be sent from the various organizations of the town and a union meeting is being planned.

Union Meetings Planned.

President Riley writes to Dr. McGaw that these men are greatly interested in the conference movement and are prepared to do all they can to awaken local interest. They are arranging for a union meeting of all the churches of the town and will have delegates appointed from the college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Commercial Club, the Ladies' Civic Improvement Club, all the churches and Sunday schools and young people's societies of the churches.

Milton is one of the most active towns in the conference promotion work. Rev. Samuel G. Rogers, president of the Umatilla County Sunday School Association, has made the following hearty offer of co-operation:

"I shall be glad to do anything I can to help in this work. I believe in it. If there are any places in this section you find hard to reach and think they ought to be reached, I shall be glad to give some time to it myself."

From Milton these men have been named among those who will serve on the local committee: Dr. H. E. McQuery, H. L. Frazier, Bruce Shangle, J. P. Saylor, Rev. J. E. Critchfield, J. W. Porter, M. H. Rice. Rev. Mr. Rogers will serve on the state committee.

The Umatilla County Sunday School Association has elected the following delegates to the conference: Rev. J. W. Stockton, of Adams; Rev. J. W. Compton, Rev. G. H. Mitchell, Rev. S. G. Rogers, of Milton; Miss Mary Tanke, of Freewater; S. G. Reets, of Pendleton.

Rev. C. C. Poling, District Supt, United Evangelical Church.

Union meetings are being planned at Milton, Pendleton and Adams on successive days to be addressed by Dr. McGaw.

Special Day Observed.

At Baker a week-night union meeting is being planned and the following have been named on the local committee: Rev. E. A. Edwards, of the M. E. Church; Rev. F. C. Stannard, First Baptist Church; Rev. C. H. Eyman, Second Baptist Church; G. E. Williams, Disciple Church; Ed M. Brown, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. W. E. Suan, W. H. Browning, A. L. James, C. H. Breck and Professor J. A. Churchill.

Forest Grove has had a "World's Conference Day," when services were held in the various churches in the morning and evening and a mass meeting in the afternoon. Among those serving on the local committee are: Professor H. M. Bates, Professor F. C. Taylor, Rev. Daniel T. Thomas, of the First Congregational Church, and the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist and Christian churches.

Tillamook has organized with the following local committee: Attorney T. H. Goyne, Erwin Harrison, member of the City Council; Rev. R. F. Jope, pastor of the Disciple Church; Rev. W. H. Kuhlman, Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. I. E. Meese, United Brethren Church; C. E. Trombley, editor the Tillamook Herald; Thomas Harrison, Alexander McNair, D. L. Schrode, Rev. D. A. Mackenzie, pastor of the Presbyterian Church is a member of the state committee.

At Philomath the local committee includes Professor Henry Sheak, of Philomath College; Dennis H. Stovall, S. O. Watkins, Rev. J. R. Hughey. President M. R. Drury, of the college, is a member of the state committee.

Among those who will act on the local committee at Dallas are Rev. C. C. Curtis, Rev. D. T. Fields, Mrs. George Gerlinger, A. J. Barnham, Rev. H. A. Miles and C. P. Gates. President A. A. Winter, of Dallas College, is on the state committee and is helping in the organization of the local work.

Medford has named April 20 as World's Conference day, when Dr. McGaw will address the churches in the morning and evening. Grants Pass and Ashland are planning similar days.

The district meeting of the Norwegian Lutheran churches, which convenes at Eugene, May 20-23, will be addressed by Rev. William Parsons, of Eugene, a member of the state committee.

All Sunday school conventions and church assemblies now convening are indorsing the conference by formal action and appointing delegates. The state-wide campaign for organization will soon be in full operation.

Other states have also begun organization work. Pocatello, Idaho, is organizing under the leadership of the following: Rev. Clyde van der Maaten, Miss Jean M. Campbell, Rev. Arthur Saunders, C. W. Pomeroy, A. B. Richardson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; W. A. Jones, Walter R. Siders, Rev. H. S. Hamilton, Professor H. D. Cheney.

Rev. A. H. Chittenden, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chehalis, has enlisted the co-operation of all the ministers of the town and has asked Dr. McGaw for a speaker and union meeting.

California Enthusiasm High.

Rev. J. M. Canse, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Vancouver, Wash., has offered the co-operation of the ministers and churches of that city and plans are being made for addressing a union meeting. Representative men of the community will be asked to serve upon the local committee.

Rev. Spencer S. Suilinger, district superintendent of the Vancouver district of the Puget Sound Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, has presented the interests of the world's conference at a meeting of the district superintendents and gives assurance of co-operation. He writes, "We are going to make the conference a feature to our people."

Other Coast states are organizing, and William McMurray, general passenger agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, who recently returned from California, reports that state as leading Oregon in enthusiasm.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR DIES AT MEHAMA, OR., IN HIS 82D YEAR.

Valentine Wilson Krise.

MEHAMA, Or., April 12.—(Special.)—Valentine Wilson Krise died at his home here April 5, aged 81 years. He was born at St. Augustine, Cambria County, Pa., January 10, 1832. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Volunteers, and later in Company F, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being wounded in each of the two latter engagements.

In 1890 he moved to Mehama, Or. He is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter—Mrs. N. A. Barhan, Joseph W., Walter I. and Alonzo M. Krise.

MONDAY, LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

Tomorrow is the last day for registration.

The books at the Courthouse will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. for the registration of voters.

All who were not registered for the last Presidential election must register in order to vote; all who have moved from their precinct since registering; any who wish to change their political affiliation must go to the registration booths before 9 o'clock in order to be able to vote May 3 and June 2 in the city elections.

Oil Substituted for Wood.

Oil will be substituted for wood as fuel at Multnomah Farm. The County Court decided yesterday to install, at a cost of $3400, a 400-barrel tank for oil at the farm. This is just a carload. It is figured that the heating will cost 25 per cent less with oil.

DETAILED CENSUS OF OREGON ISSUED

Of 672,765 Inhabitants in 1910, 416,851 Are Whites of Native Parentage.

ILLITERACY HAS DECLINE

City Population Shows Smaller Percentage of Children Than Does Rural—More Women Than Men Reported as Married.

Of Oregon's 672,765 inhabitants on April 15, 1910 — the date of the last Federal census—416,851, or 62 per cent, are native whites of native parentage, according to the second Oregon census bulletin, just issued at Washington.

The bulletin also shows that 135,238, or 20.1 per cent, are native whites of foreign parentage, and 102,000, or 15.3, are foreign-born whites.

The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 61.9 native-born whites, 20.5 native whites of foreign-born parentage, and 13 of foreign-born whites, showing that the percentage of foreign-born whites has increased somewhat during the decade.

The percentage of Chinese and Japanese is 1.1, of Japanese 0.5, of Indians 0.3 and of negroes 0.2.

Ratio of Males Increases.

In the following 28 of the 34 counties the percentage of foreign-born whites is less than 15: Baker, Benton, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler and Yamhill. In Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook and Washington Counties the percentage of foreign-born whites ranges from 15 to 25. Clatsop County, with 37.3, has the heaviest percentage of white persons of foreign birth, while Wasco, with 26.4, is next. The percentage in Multnomah County is 21.2.

Of the urban population 55.4 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural 67.5 per cent. The corresponding percentages of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 22.8 and 17.9 per cent respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 18.6 in the urban population and 12.6 in the rural. The negro population is very largely urban and the Indian population almost entirely rural.

In the total population of the state there are 384,265 males and 288,500 females, as was reported in a previous bulletin. There are, then, 133.2 males to 100 females in the state. In 1900 the ratio was 129 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 119.5 to 100 and among foreign-born whites 209.9 to 100. In the urban population there are 131.2 males to 100 females and in the rural 134.9.

German-Born Lead List.

Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—40.2 per cent were born in Oregon and 59.8 per cent outside the state; of the native white population 60.1 per cent were born outside the state; of the native negro 86.4 per cent, and of the native Indian 19.7 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Of the foreign-born white population of Oregon, persons born in Germany represent 17.4 per cent; Canada, 12; Sweden, 9.8; England, 7.8; Norway, 6.6; Italy, 5.4; Russia, 5.2; Austria, 5.1; Ireland, 4.8; Finland, 4.6; all other countries, 21.2 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 22.4 per cent; Canada, 12.5; England, 9.5; Sweden, 7.6; Ireland, 7.1; Norway, 5.6; Russia, 3.7; Scotland, 3.5; Switzerland, 3.4; Finland, 3.2; Austria, 3.2 per cent.

Iowa's Representation Largest.

Iowa leads all the other states in the number of native sons and daughters now residing in Oregon, for 5 per cent of the state's population were born in Iowa, the aggregate number being 28,242.

Illinois is a close second with 27,942. The other states rank in the following order: Missouri, 25,456; Ohio, 20,039; Wisconsin, 18,755; California, 18,184; Washington, 17,508; Minnesota, 16,459; New York, 16,115; Kansas, 15,937; Michigan, 15,198; Indiana, 14,877; Pennsylvania, 13,352; Nebraska, 12,566; other states, including persons born in the United States, in the outlying possessions of the United States, at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad, 72,866. Of this latter number 9962 were born in the New England States and 10,577 in the South Atlantic States. The total number of persons born in other states is 334,527.

Foreign Births Listed.

Following is the number of white persons living in Oregon born in the several foreign countries or born in this country of foreign parentage:

Austria, 7573; Belgium, 1081; Bulgaria, 645; Canada (French), 3063; Canada (other), 26,585; Denmark, 6773; England, 22,712; Finland, 7711; France, 2725; Germany, 53,359; Greece, 3671; Holland, 1687; Hungary, 1538; Ireland, 16,942; Italy, 6819; Norway, 13,435; Russia, 8793; Scotland, 8455; Spain, 580; Sweden, 18,198; Switzerland, 3173; Turkey, 814; Wales, 1643.

There are 15,264 persons who were born in foreign countries not included in this list, or whose parents were born in different countries, as for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

The total number of foreign-born and natives born of foreign parentage is 238,239.

10,504 Illiterates in State.

The figures show that there is less illiteracy among the Chinese than among the people of any other group of non-American residents of the state. Only 7.6 of the Chinese living in Oregon are unable to read or write, while the percentage among the Japanese is 11.1.

There are 10,504 illiterates in the state, representing 1.9 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 3.3 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 0.4 among native whites, 6.1 among foreign-born whites, 3.4 among negroes, 36.6 among Indians.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiterates is 1.3 in urban communities and 2.5 in rural. For each class separately, also, the percentage is higher in the rural population than in the urban.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is very slight, only 0.7.

The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 175,336, of whom 117,078, or 66.8 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 1109 children under 6 and 3232 persons 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 65.5; for girls, 68.1. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 85.5. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 85.1; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 87.3; among foreign-born whites, 82.7; among Indians, 81.4. There is little difference between urban and rural communities as regards the percentage of school attendance for the ages 6 to 14; of persons 15 to 20 years of age, 38.1 per cent were reported as attending school in urban communities and 43.7 in rural.

257,188 Males Over 21.

The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 257,188, representing 38.2 per cent of the population. Of such males, 54.9 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 15.6 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 24.8 per cent foreign-born whites, 3.7 per cent Chinese and Japanese and 0.5 per cent Indians. Of the 63,909 foreign-born white males of voting age, 29,675, or 46.4 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 190,553.

Of the total population, 8.9 per cent are under 5 years of age, 16.8 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 19.5 per cent from 15 to 24, 33.7 per cent from 25 to 44, and 20.9 per cent are 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 3.8 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while 32.2 per cent are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 44.3 per cent are 25 and over; of the native whites of native parentage, 30.3 per cent, and of the Chinese, 90.5 per cent.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this at least in part. Of the urban population, 38.7 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 29.4 per cent.

Divorce Figures Doubted.

In the population 15 years of age and over 47.5 per cent of the males are single and 27.1 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 46.6 for males and 63 for females; and the percentage widowed 4.3 and 8.6, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 1.2 and 1.1, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due partly to the excess of males in the total population and partly to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 10.5 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.4 per cent of the males, and 50.4 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 15.2 per cent of the males. For those from 25 to 34 years, the percentages are 76.6 for females and 45.1 for males, and for those from 35 to 44, 84.8 and 63.8, respectively.

In the age group 45 and over the percentages are nearly equal. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

Family Average Is 4.4.

For the main elements of the population the percentage of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Native whites of native parentage, 49 for males and 62.7 for females; foreign-born whites, 47.3 and 71.1, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 41.4 and 55; negroes, 40.9 and 59.2; Indians, 48.4 and 56.6.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married, for males and for females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

The number of dwellings in Oregon is 144,832, and the number of families 151,558, there being 104.9 families to 100 dwellings. The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.6, and the average number per family, 4.4.

PIONEER DIES AT HOME IN IRVINGTON.

Lewis W. Watts.

Lewis W. Watts, 65 years of age, pioneer of Oregon, died at his home in Irvington Wednesday. He was buried in Riverview Cemetery Friday, the services being read by Rev. T. L. Eliot, who performed the ceremony when he was married in 1871. Mr. Watts moved from Idaho by ox team with his parents in 1847. Idaho was then Oregon. The family moved to Linnton, where they lived until 1907, when they moved to the Irvington home, 555 East Sixteenth street. He is survived by his wife, Imelda, four daughters, Mrs. J. E. Feak, Mrs. O. B. Hess, Mrs. O. C. Roby and Mrs. E. D. Suitor, and by two sons, Dr. G. E. Watts and Walter W. Watts. He is also survived by a brother, John M. Watts, and a sister, Mrs. S. A. Stimpson. Mr. Watts was a member of the Riverside Driving Club and the Pioneers and United Artisans.

EARLY PRINTING DEPICTED

Portland Man Gives Lecture on Art in San Francisco.

Seneca C. Beach, of Portland, delivered a lecture on "The Early Days of the Art of Printing" before the Advertising Association in San Francisco Wednesday. Mr. Beach delivered a similar lecture before the Portland Club last year, illustrating it with a series of old cuts collected during a trip to Europe.

His lecture in San Francisco was illustrated by means of a stereopticon and reproductions of the cuts were offered. Mr. Beach has made a hobby of printing and its history.

An expert of the Department of Agriculture has been sent to the extreme northwestern corner of China, never before visited by scientists, to seek new plants that might be valuable in the United States.